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Marginal Column

By PHILIP TOYNBEE

WHEN a country wilfully sets about its own destruction, observers tend to react with a vast, uncomprehending shrug of the shoulders. During the last months even the warm friends of Persia have tended to despair of a mentality so suicidal. Yet when one talks to an articulate Persian, a comprehensible psychological attitude emerges very clearly, even if one may personally deplore the sad results of its practical application.

■

DURING the war, countries which engaged in suicidal policies were not criticized by the enemies of Germany; they were highly admired and praised. The Poles, who fought and were decimated, were thought better of than the Danes who wisely allowed their country to be occupied without firing a shot. The analogy with Persia may seem absurd to us, but it does not seem so to the Persians. We know that in ridding themselves of the British oil concession they were not opposing a monstrous foreign tyranny. We also know that, by taking this step, they have actually courted a monstrous foreign tyranny of a kind which they have never yet experienced. But it is difficult for any people, least of all a highly emotional and short-sighted people like the Persians, to look beyond the immediate cause of offence, or to be aware of a more terrible but more remote enemy when an accessible enemy is before their eyes. And to nearly all Persians who have heard of it, the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company has not appeared in the benevolent guise which it quite genuinely imagined itself to wear. The Company has been an enemy.

■

I HAVE heard a conversation —indeed I have many times taken part in an almost identical one — between Mr. Levy, Mr. Harriman's able and common-sensical oil adviser, and a group of Persian negotiators. The dialogue runs approximately as follows:

Levy: You realize that the British will leave if you make no further concessions?
Persians: Yes!
Levy: You realize that you will not be able to run the oil industry without the British?
Persians: Yes!
Levy: And if the industry is idle, you realize that there will be no money in your treasury?
Persians: Yes!
Levy: You realize that if there is no money in your treasury, there will be financial and economic chaos in Persia?
Persians: Yes!
Levy: (Triumphant by now at the success of his own logic.) And this will lead to the political destruction of your country?
Persians: Yes!
Levy: Then what are you going to do about it?
Persians: We are going to turn out the British.

■

THE normal and very natural Anglo-Saxon reaction to this is one of infuriated despair. While I was in Teheran a current story began: "There was once a Persian who was so stupid that the other Persians noticed it." Yet it is simply not true that the Persians are a stupid race. They are imaginative and intelligent. More important still, they conceal a deep pride behind their charmingly gracious good-manners.

■

THE average thinking Persian may disagree with Dr. Mossadeq on certain details of his applied policy, but he is firmly convinced that the policy itself was a proper one. Like his Prime Minister he has come to feel genuinely and deeply affronted by the self-confident presence of foreign exploiters on his own sacred soil. It should be remembered that the British in Persia have not been models of tact, despite the comparative decency of their general policy. And even now a visitor may well be depressed and shocked by the way in which other British (and American) visitors talk in the company of their Persian hosts. In many cases the assumption of superiority is still gigantic and absolute.

■

WHAT is surprising in Persia today is that there is so little personal animosity against the individual British. I have mixed in demonstrating nationalist crowds in the streets of Teheran without once receiving so much as an unkind look — although there could have been no doubt about my nationality. It may well be that these same Persians will soon be bitterly regretting their present intransigeance. They are not a heroic people, and their fate is likely to be an unpleasant one. But what matters is not that we shall be able to say "we told you so" after it is too late, but that we should understand their mentality.

London, October 11.

Ma'barot Top Agenda of First Cabinet Session

The position of the *ma'barot* in the coming winter will have top priority on the agenda of the Government at its first meeting in Jerusalem today. Immediately after taking office on Tuesday morning, some of the Cabinet members met with Jewish Agency members to outline a programme that aims to put a roof over the heads of the thousands of immigrants now in tents.

In the course of the meeting scheduled for 9.30, the Ministers will pay a short visit to President Weizmann at the King David Hotel, and will then return to resume deliberations.

It is believed that today's meeting will also deal with the appointment of Deputy Ministers of Agriculture and Education. It is reported that Mr. Y. Ephrati (Mapai) will retain the post of Deputy Minister of Agriculture, while Rabbi K. Kahane (Poalei Agudat Israel) will be appointed Deputy Minister of Education.

The actual reorganization of the Ministries will begin after the termination of the Cabinet session, when the new Ministers will put in their first appearance at their offices. Two of the new appointees, Mr. Levi Eshkol, the Minister of Agriculture and Development, and Dr. Dov Joseph, Minister of Trade and Industry, have been at their posts since Monday.

Not Far-Reaching

Government circles report that the reshufflings will involve no far-reaching dislocations of personnel, as most of the officials who are to be shifted will be moved en bloc within whole departments. Most of the changes will take place in the Ministry of Immigration and the Ministry of Food and Agriculture. It is expected that Ministers switching to new posts will take their closest associates with them, while new Ministers will introduce a few new men.

The Ministry of Agriculture, which heretofore employed some 3,000 temporary and permanent employees strictly separated in the Agriculture and Food Wings, will be split, the Food Department going to Dr. Dov Joseph's Ministry of Trade and Industry.

The Ministry of Immigration will be abolished, and its staff and functions will be divided between the Ministry of the Interior or Justice and the Ministry for Foreign Affairs. The Ministry of Immigration had about 300 employees, 250 in Israel as well as 50 Immigration Officers abroad.

Disappointment Over Cabinet in 'Times'

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — "The Times" said yesterday that there was disappointment in Israel that the new Government did not reflect more accurately the outcome of the general election two months ago.

"The best that can be said of the new Cabinet is that its members are able and experienced, with a record of successful service in the country.

"It should be able to carry on for a little while, especially as the policy laid down for it by Mr. Ben Gurion will be approved by many who are not among its professed supporters."

Harriman Named Head Of New U.S. Aid Plan

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (UP).—The White House today announced that Mr. Averell Harriman, special assistant to President Truman, will be the director of the new combined military and economic foreign aid programme.

Yankees Win World Series

NEW YORK, Wednesday (AP). — The New York Yankees beat off a determined last-inning bid by the New York Giants today, winning the game and their third straight World Series. The final score of today's game was 4-3.

Leading three games to two in the Series as they went into today's Yankee Stadium contest, the Yankees took a 1-0 lead in the first inning as shortstop Coleman scored from third McDougald's long fly to centre field.

By the end of the sixth, the Yankees had stretched their lead to 4-1. The Giants pushed across two runs in the last two innings to pull within one run of the American League champions; but the Yanks quelled the rally to take the series, four games to two. Vic Rashi was the Yankees' winning pitcher.

The Yankees had won the fifth game yesterday by the overwhelming score of 13 to 1.

Two Meetings On Truce Talks

PANMUNJOM, Wednesday (UP). — U.N. and Communist liaison officers met twice here today to seek agreement on how and where their delegations will resume the Korean cease-fire talks. Although there was no official announcement of the results of the talks, it was known that, held in a cordial atmosphere, they had succeeded in reducing the outstanding problems considerably. Observers were generally hopeful that a compromise would be found.

The Communists, after agreeing earlier to the proposed meeting of liaison officers, arrived today to work out the basic rules for the resumption of the talks. Basic problems that were solved, observers said, included the decision that the full-dress talks be held at Panmunjom and that the details of the neutral zone be worked out at the full conference.

This left outstanding, however, the important difference over the actual extent of the neutral zone—the Communists insisting that it include both Kaesong and Munsan (Allied forward base), against General Ridgway's proposal that the neutral zone include only Panmunjom, but that Kaesong and Munsan be left "free of attack."

On the Western front today U.S. troops met heavy blows from an estimated battalion of Communists north of Yanggu and had to pull back slightly.

An American Army newspaperman reported that Chinese had relieved North Korean troops who had lost "heartbreak Ridge" to the Allies after weeks of bloody fighting.

Five Chinese prisoners disclosed the presence of Chinese forces in the sector for the first time since the "May massacre" in which the second division broke the last phases of the Chinese spring offensive.

Big 3 Army Leaders Expected in Athens

ATHENS, Wednesday (AP). — General Omar Bradley, Chairman of the U.S. Joint Chiefs of Staff, Field Marshal Sir William Slim, Chief of the British Imperial General Staff, and General Charles Francois Lechere, of France, will arrive at Athens airport today on a 36-hour visit.

The three, who are to conduct exploratory talks on the admission of Greece and Turkey to the Atlantic Pact, will be accompanied by a group of staff officers.

Nationalists Shoot Formosa Communists

TAIPEH, FORMOSA, Wednesday (Reuter).—A Nationalist Chinese firing squad shot seven Chinese Communist underground workers on Monday, the Ministry of Defence announced here today.

They were members of three subversive organizations which security authorities had smashed in Tao Yuan province, south of Taipeh, the Ministry said.

Ten other members were sentenced to imprisonment ranging from ten to 12 years.

Ben Gurion Clarifies Israel Relations with U.S. Jewry

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA). — Israel represents and speaks only on behalf of its own citizens and in no way presumes to represent or speak in the name of Jews who are citizens of any other country, Premier David Ben Gurion declared in a message to Mr. Abba Eban, published here to clarify the Israel Government's stand on relations with U.S. Jewry.

"We people of Israel have no desire and no intention to interfere in any respect with the right and integrity of any Jewish communities in other countries to develop their own mode of life and their indigenous social, economic or cultural institutions in accordance with their own needs and aspirations," the statement declared.

Manpower from U.S.

It added that any weakening of American Jewry, the disruption of its communal life, the lowering of its security or diminution of its status would be a definite loss to Jews everywhere, and Israel in particular.

The Prime Minister stressed in his statement Israel's need and desire for American Jewish manpower both as technicians and halutzim, but declared: "The decision as to whether they wish to come permanently or temporarily rests with the free discretion of each American Jew himself. It is entirely a matter of his own volition."

Referring to the Zionist Congress decisions, Mr. Ben Gurion stressed the role of the Zionist movement and said it is natural for Israel to urge redoubled Zionist efforts, adding: "This does not at all mean there is any change in Israel's established policy, which is to seek the welcome support, assistance and counsel of all Jewish groups and individuals, whether or not they work within the framework of the Zionist Organization."

Special Status

The Knesset, he said, may be asked to confer a special status on the Jewish Agency inside Israel. He added, however, that the Knesset cannot and does not wish to affect by its legislation any activity outside Israel's borders. "With reference to American Jewry, the position will thus remain as before, namely, that Israel will cooperate directly on matters affecting itself with all Jewish organizations desirous of such cooperation. Such direct relations of the Israel Government with Jewish bodies and organizations will naturally be coordinated with the Jewish Agency."

Declaring that some friends asked him as to the exact meaning of the term, "Ingathering of the Exiles," Mr. Ben Gurion said it referred to "the spontaneous and wonderous convergence upon Israel of Jews in need of a home and freedom. The phrase cannot be regarded as implying that American Jews should feel themselves as deficient in stability or security or as being under notice to change their abode."

Elath Battles Fierce Storm

HAIFA, Wednesday.— Weather beaten but undaunted the s.s. Elath sailed into Haifa Port on Monday night after a nightmarish 32-day voyage from New York, through the worst storm in the experience of her crew.

Thought to be on fire and sinking off the coast of Portugal last month when a signalman in the Azores mistook a message from an Indian freighter for that of the Elath, the ship battled for 15 fateful hours with a hurricane that reached a velocity of 160 miles per hour. An erroneous weather report from Bermuda had led the ship right into the centre of the hurricane, an officer said. But, despite her life-and-death struggle with the gale, the Elath radioed the storm's exact position to other ships in the area.

In spite of the mountainous waves, none of the deck cargo, piled high everywhere, was lost, Captain Eliezer Chodorov said. He praised the crew and his ten passengers who stood up well under the grim test.

Steering Damaged

The storm damaged the steering, and the vessel had to be navigated from the aft-deck, where a wheel and wheelman had to be lashed tight to the deck. She often listed as much as 40 degrees and part of the deck cargo began to shift, increasing the list. For two days, she made no headway. Repairs in the Azores took another six days. Another breakdown was repaired by the crew at sea. Engine trouble in the Mediterranean added to the delay.

The Elath will be withdrawn from service for several weeks to undergo repairs at Haifa and abroad.

Arab Battle Akin To Argentina's — Peron

BUENOS AIRES, Wednesday (Reuter). — President Juan Peron said today that nations of the Arab League and Argentina were "fighting the same battle to end foreign spoliation so that they might be masters of their own political, social and economic will." President Peron was addressing Lebanese General Fawzi el Kaukji, now touring Argentina as a guest of the government.

After the general had presented him with a gold cigarette case, the Argentine president declared that nothing gave him greater pleasure than to shake the hand of a comrade who "in the Middle East raises flags similar to ours in face of a world of spoliation, colonization and exploitation."

Iran to Insist Nationalization Be Recognized

TEHERAN, Wednesday (UP). Persia will ignore any Security Council resolution which does not recognise the nationalisation of Persian oil resources as an accomplished fact, authoritative informants said here today.

The Teheran government, they added, will reject any new British draft resolution asking the Council to uphold the International Court's ruling that both sides maintain the status quo pending a final decision on the dispute. Persia is prepared only to arrange for the sale of oil to Britain, the informants went on, and to study the question of compensation for the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, which has been ousted from the giant Abadan refinery and the south Persian oilfields.

Persia's views were reported to have been conveyed by Acting Premier Bagher Kazemi to the French and Dutch Ambassadors here. France and Holland are members of the Security Council.

Conciliatory Resolution

Meanwhile, the U.S. and France were reported today to have agreed to support a conciliatory British resolution envisaging new talks between Britain and Persia.

The text of the resolution was being shown to other members of the Security Council today to obtain as much agreement among Council members as possible, informed sources said. It was expected, however, that such consultations would not include the Soviet Union, whose representatives are rarely informed of Western moves until they are tabled at the Council table.

In The Hague today, the British Government asked the International Court to say whether the oil nationalisation act is contrary to international law or whether it only infringes on international law insofar as its provisions in regard to compensation are inadequate.

In a summary of the text of the British memorandum released by the British Embassy here, Britain asks the court to state — in case it judges the Persian nationalisation act contrary to International law (1) — whether this company should be restored to its former status and paid compensation for all losses, or whether it should be paid compensation in accordance with the expropriation principles of international law.

Cover Commitments

Reports from London yesterday said the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, despite its loss of Persian oil, has completed arrangements for covering all its commitments until the end of 1951. They said the oil company's officials in London did not expect any difficulties in meeting further requirements.

The loss through the closing down of the Abadan refinery had been overcome mainly in four ways:

- The company had increased the output of its other refineries;
- Contracts for additional refinery capacity had been made with other companies in Britain, Europe and Trinidad;
- Over 25,000,000 tons of refined products had been bought in America, and
- U.S. companies had diverted to refineries in the sterling area about 15,000,000 tons of crude oil from the Persian gulf — originally destined for the United States.

A report from Sweden said that Mr. Malte Heister, chief of the fire brigade in Naessjoe, southern Sweden, will leave for Persia this week to organise a fire brigade at the Abadan oil refinery.

He said that a six-month contract was signed after negotiations with the Persian minister in Stockholm. Heister, a man with extensive fire-fighting experience, has served in Brussels, Hamburg, Berlin and Helsinki.

New Offers to Egypt In a Few Days—Acheson

Cairo Mob Storms Foreign Firms

CAIRO, Wednesday (AP). — A mob of several hundred today stormed the premises of French and British firms in downtown Cairo, tearing down fixtures and destroying equipment. They made a bonfire with books and papers.

When they saw a parked Coca Cola truck, they rushed to smash it and grabbed bottles. Hundreds of bottles were hurled at adjacent French and British firms.

A state of emergency was declared during the day and steel-helmeted police stood outside British and other foreign embassies. The day had earlier been proclaimed a public holiday for schools in "celebration" of the abrogation.

The French Embassy here later protested against the destruction of French property by rioting mobs.

The embassy described the protest as "preliminary" and said it would be followed by a formal complaint.

Later, armed with stones and clubs, a wild crowd attacked the Immobilia apartment and office building which houses the Associated Press and many other firms. They tried to force an entrance just beside the smart Hermitage restaurant.

Most of the crowd contented itself with hurling stones at the building.

The outbreak was touched off by Premier Nahas Pasha's denunciation of the Anglo-Egyptian treaty.

Fireworks or some other small explosive was thrown down from an Immobilia balcony on to the crowd. It exploded with a roar, but no one was injured.

After failing to make an entrance into the Immobilia, the crowd dispersed. But a few minutes later an excited group of young Egyptians, accompanied by two policemen, knocked on the bolted door of the Associated Press office.

They demanded the Associated Press messenger by name. The police marched off with him.

Egypt Wanted In Defence Pact

WASHINGTON, Wednesday, (UP). — The U.S., Britain and France intend to go ahead with their plans to invite Egypt to enter the Middle East Defence Organization, despite the abrogation of the treaty, official sources revealed here today. At the same time it was learned that Turkey will support the three powers in urging Egypt to accept the invitation.

The U.S., French, British and Turkish Ambassadors in Cairo were all expected to urge this course upon the Egyptian Foreign Ministry.

In an interview in Alexandria, however, Foreign Minister Salah e-Din insisted that Egypt will under no circumstances agree to join a Middle East Defence Organization unless the British evacuated the Suez Canal zone and acceded to Sudan's union with Egypt.

Asked about the resumption of further talks with the British, he stressed that this would only mean further delay in Britain's evacuation, and would therefore be useless.

Britain Maintains Rights

As much of the Arab world jubilantly hailed the Egyptian decision to abrogate her treaty with Britain and annex the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan, and while anti-foreign rioters swept through Cairo, Britain and the U.S. expressed their surprise that Egypt should have taken this step on the eve of the presentation of new proposals to her by Britain to be accompanied by a joint invitation for her to join the Middle East Defence Organisation. Their view was supported by French and Turkish spokesmen.

Morrison Rejects Egyptian Action

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Britain does not recognize the unilateral cancellation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty, Foreign Secretary Herbert Morrison announced here last night.

In a formal statement, he insisted that Britain maintains her full rights under the Treaty, pending a satisfactory agreement with Egypt on the basis of new proposals made by the British government.

His government, he added, took the strongest exception to Egypt's action.

At the same time Mr. Morrison stressed that the Egyptian government was "well aware that new and far-reaching proposals were about to be presented to them which would have direct bearing on the improvement of Anglo-Egyptian relations and on the security of the Middle East."

British Consultations

Earlier during the day, Mr. Morrison called a meeting of Foreign Office experts to discuss Egypt's action. General Sir Brian Robertson, Commander-in-Chief of the British Land Forces in the Middle East, who arrived in London last Sunday, was called in for consultations, it was understood.

Britain was today still consulting her Embassy in Cairo and other governments concerned about delivery to Egypt of new proposals on the defence of the Middle East despite the Egyptian move to abrogate the treaty, government sources said today.

So far no final decision has been made, they added.

The new proposals, which would also cover the question of the status of the Sudan, were to have been submitted to the Egyptian Government in Cairo today.

WASHINGTON, Wednesday (AP). — The Secretary of State, Mr. Dean Acheson, said tonight that the U.S. believes that "the new defence proposals" to be presented to Egypt shortly "should serve as a sound basis" for settling the current Anglo-Egyptian controversy.

Mr. Acheson declined to say anything about these proposals except that they deal with multilateral defence arrangements in the Middle East and were to be presented to Egypt "within the next few days." He said: "These proposals should serve as a sound basis for an agreement which will not only satisfy the interests of all the parties concerned, but also contribute to the defence of the free world in which the Middle East plays such an important role."

When asked who would sponsor the proposal, Mr. Acheson declined to comment. He also refused to answer whether he thought the Sudanese people should be consulted in any new arrangement for the administration of the Sudan.

Egypt's Ambassador to the U.S., Mohammed Kamil Bey Abdul Rahman, said later that Egypt would give "most careful consideration" to Western proposals for the defence of Egypt, the Suez Canal and the Sudan.

In Paris a French Foreign Office spokesman said that France regarded Egypt's move as "regrettable, not only because France is opposed to any unilateral denunciation of treaties but also because the Egyptian action was taken on the eve of joint Anglo-French-American proposals which were to have been made to Egypt involving adjustments to the treaty of advantage to Egypt."

Arab Countries Hail Move, Sudanese Reaction Mixed

While most Arab states and organizations welcomed the Egyptian move to abrogate the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and to annex the Sudan, reaction in the Sudan itself was somewhat mixed.

The four pro-Egyptian parties cabled congratulatory cables to Premier Nahas Pasha, but Abdullah Bey Khalil, Minister of Agriculture and secretary-general of the anti-Egyptian El Ummah party, said any such annexation would be a "crime and a violation of democracy."

"We don't want to change British imperialism for Egyptian imperialism," he commented, according to an ANA report from Khartoum.

An official statement issued by the Acting British Governor General of Sudan, Sir Charles Cummings, said: "His Britannic Majesty's Government maintains treaties and agreements cannot be abrogated by one party alone. In the circumstances the government of the Sudan will continue to administer the country, maintain law and order and press on with its declared policy of assisting the Sudanese people towards the achievement of self-government."

Lebanon Cautious

The Arab League Political Committee last night announced absolute support for Egypt's move. Earlier, all of Egypt's opposition parties had pledged their support for the legislation.

In the rest of the Arab world, the notes of congratulations were broken only by an official spokesman in Lebanon, who said: "We hope Egypt will not use force. As long as the situation is confined to statements and threats, it is not yet dangerous."

The Soviet press yesterday gave prominent billing to stories of the Egyptian move, linking it with examples of British "unpopularity" in Iraq and other Middle Eastern states.

Observers were certain that the Soviet Union would support the Egyptian move in the event of any U.N. discussion.

South American Sympathy

"Die Burger," the South African nationalist newspaper and chief organ of Dr. Daniel Malan's Government, today accused Britain of "repeated postponement and broken promises" in Egypt.

"Egypt, like Persia, can depend upon a measure of sympathy in the outside world," "Die Burger" said.

"The British government have allowed a situation which has for a long time been unbearable to Egyptian national feeling to develop along a path of repeated postponement and broken promises."

Discussing Britain's new plans for bringing Egypt into a Western defence pact, the paper said:

"There is a strong possibility that, as with Persia, the new plans will come up against a national feeling of too little, too late."

"Die Burger" said "Egypt cannot leave South Africa with its share in the defence of Africa cold. An Egypt which refuses all military cooperation with the West is no fight inheritance which Britain will leave to the world."

In New Delhi, the pro-Congress "Hindustan Times" said, "If by an electoral freak the Conservatives find themselves in the majority in the next Parliament and Churchill becomes Prime Minister of Britain, not only will the Middle Eastern countries find it much more difficult to deal with Britain, but the cause of world peace will receive a setback.

"To prevent such a calamity it may well be worthwhile for Egypt and Iran to go slow with pressing forward their undoubtedly just claims."

Abrogation May Affect Arms Supplies, But Not Sterling

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — One of the first important results of a unilateral abrogation of the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty by Egypt would be to focus immediate attention on the flow of British armaments to Egypt, diplomatic observers said here today.

The 1936 Treaty obliges Britain to supply Egypt with arms, but in the interests of over-riding security and defence arrangements incurred under the North Atlantic Treaty, Egypt was informed early this year that Britain could not supply Centurion tanks and jet aircraft until prior commitments to Atlantic Pact powers had been met.

Financial observers say here unilateral abrogation of the treaty would not directly affect the Anglo-Egyptian Sterling Balances Agreement of last March, which is in no way technically related to the Anglo-Egyptian Treaty and contains no clause making it dependent on the latter's existence.

Britain has agreed to release to Egypt £150 million over a period of between 10 and 13½ years. The balances blocked in London were money paid into Egypt's account during the war in return either for goods received or for Egyptian currency which Britain needed to spend in Egypt.

Before the agreement expires in 1960 talks will take place between Egypt and Britain for releasing the remaining blocked sterling. A one-year Payments Agreement expiring at the end of this year also exists, but this again is a purely financial agreement.

The ten-year Sterling Balances Agreement also stipulated that Britain was to supply Egypt with £11m. worth of petroleum products annually. When the financial arrangements were announced last March, the British government was attacked by the parliamentary opposition for not making the releases of sterling balances conditional on the opening of the Suez Canal to oil tankers.

Curfew Imposed In Malay Ambush Area

KUALA LAMPUR, Wednesday (AP). — A 48-hour curfew was imposed by the government today in a ten-mile radius of the area where the British High Commissioner, Sir Henry Gurney, was assassinated on Saturday by Communist terrorists.

Police headquarters announced that more troops were deployed in the area and more air strikes were being made in support of ground operations.

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15 BRANCHES THROUGHOUT ISRAEL

LUNCHEON at the KING DAVID HOTEL

Social & Personal

M. Georges Hallberger arrived on Monday in the s.s. Champollion to assume charge of the French Consulate in Jerusalem during the absence on leave of the Consul General, M. Rene Neuville.

Mr. Michael Comay, Director of British Commonwealth Division of the Foreign Ministry, has returned from an official visit to British East Africa.

Mrs. Bertha Salomon, M.P. in South Africa, has arrived for a month's visit. She is staying in Tel Aviv with her daughter, Mrs. Michael Comay.

Mr. Claude F. Beckett, Mayor of Johannesburg, and Mrs. Beckett, left for Rome on Tuesday night after a three-day visit at the invitation of the South African Zionist Federation. Mr. and Mrs. Beckett stayed at the Ramat Aviv Hotel.

Prof. Jose Millias Vallicrosa, of Barcelona, lectured on "The Development of Hebrew Culture in Spain" on Monday evening in Jerusalem at the home of Dr. Nehemia Allony, Director of the Institute of Hebrew Manuscripts in the Ministry of Education and Culture, where a reception was held for Prof. Millias, Prof. Francisco Cantera, and Frederico Perez Castro, of Madrid, all of the Spanish Institute of "Arias Montano." The Spanish scholars are here in connection with the publication of a new edition of the "Biblia Poliglata," an edition of the scriptures in Hebrew, Latin, Greek and Aramaic.

Dr. George Halpern, Chairman of the Migdal Insurance Company, has returned from a business trip to Europe.

Mr. H. Harris will speak on "Marc Chagall and the Modern Theatre" at the New Municipal Museum at the Haifa Town Hall at 8.30 tonight.

APPOINTMENTS

Dr. B. Mazar (Maisler) has been promoted to full Professor of Jewish History in the Biblical Period and Dr. J. Levitzki has been promoted to Associate Professor of Mathematics at the Hebrew University. The following other appointments were also announced: Dr. H. Jonas, Associate Professor of Philosophy; Dr. K. Frankenstein, Lecturer in Education of Backward and Problem children, in the University's School of Education; Dr. Uriel Heyd (H.U. graduate), Lecturer in the History and Culture of Turkey and Iran in Modern Times; Dr. S. Karlin, Lecturer in Geometry; Dr. N. Rotenstreich (H.U. graduate), Lecturer in Philosophy; Mr. D. Sdan, Lecturer in Yiddish Literature; Dr. I. Tlushby (H.U. graduate), Lecturer in Hebrew Literature; Dr. Zvi Adar (H.U. graduate), Instructor in the School of Education; Mr. N. Avigad (H.U. graduate), Instructor in the Department of Archaeology; Dr. S. Cohen, Instructor in the Department of English; Mr. L. Alfarber (H.U. graduate), Instructor in Hebrew Language.

OBITUARY

Mr. Mordecai Ezrath

The death occurred in Tel Aviv on Monday night of Mr. Mordecai Ezrath, at the age of 77. He leaves two daughters, Mrs. Shmuel Ben Dor and Mrs. Haim Radai. Mr. Ben Dor and Mr. Radai are officials of the Ministry for Foreign Affairs.

Hopeful Winners Jam T.A. Shoham Offices

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—More than 100 persons have called at the Shoham offices here, and over twice that number have phoned to inquire about the results of Friday's drawing for 100 trips to France under the tourist-exchange programme. Over 2,700 persons had applied for the 100 places.

Mrs. Lotte Goldreich, in charge of Shoham's passenger department in Tel Aviv, told inquirers that winners would be informed by letter and that no public announcement of winners would be made.

The Ministry of Immigration warned the public this week that winning a ticket does not guarantee an exit permit, which must be obtained through the usual channels.

Some of the winners were couples whose numbers were printed on single lottery tickets. Winners must take care of all formalities themselves. The French visa, however, will be obtained by Shoham.

The first group of about 30 is scheduled to leave aboard the s.s. Artzah on November 1, with two other groups to follow. The trip, which costs from IL.195 to IL.306, covering all expenses, will last 17 days. Travellers may travel anywhere they please in France, but must return together.

MISSIONS. — An official Yugoslav mission of goodwill headed by Dr. Jose Vilfan, Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs, left Belgrade for Addis Ababa yesterday. An Ethiopian mission is expected in Belgrade shortly.

Abadan—Like A Surrendered City

By Robert Stephens

ABADAN, Wednesday (OPNS). — The Persian Oil Board, occupying the former general headquarters of the Anglo-Iranian Oil Company, five miles from here, is now in complete charge of the mighty industrial machine of Abadan. Mr. Hussein Makki, rapporteur of the Persian Parliamentary Mixed Oil Commission and chief driving force behind the Persians here, appears to have undiminished confidence in his compatriots' ability to get the oil industry going again after some time.

The installations, however, are already deteriorating through lack of proper maintenance and because of widespread thieving. The Persian employees watched the British depart with mixed feelings.

Some, who resented the "colonial" atmosphere in which the British here lived, who see prospects of more important jobs for themselves, were pleased to see the last Britons go. Some are merely having to trim their sails to the new wind which is blowing. Others are sad and apprehensive. British nursing sisters had to take leave of weeping Persian patients and nurses in the Oil Company's 500-bed hospital which treated 100,000 outpatients a month.

Company Creation

The process has been more like the surrender of a city than the handing over of an industry. Abadan, with a population of 130,000, is almost entirely the creation of the Oil Company. Forty years ago the island on which the city is built was a stretch of tawny, sun-scorched desert earth like most of the rest of the surrounding province of Khuzistan.

The Company had to provide all services such as health, education, housing, transport, water power, and even the fire brigade, which in other countries would be the task of the municipal or State authorities. In recent years at least these have been provided on a scale far surpassing anything elsewhere in Persia.

Since I was last here five years ago a vast housing scheme for Persian workers has been completed at a cost of £11m. The Company's many necessary activities outside the sphere of purely industrial production involved the accumulation of huge quantities of stores and equipment. The warehouses are full of furniture and carpets and many other valuable goods which were left behind.

The neat yellow-brick bungalows with small patches of lawn and high privet hedges, in which many of the former British staff of 1,750 used to live, are now shuttered and silent. There are no ships at any of the 21 Company jetties, which in normal times were all busy; on the muddy waters of the Shatt el Arab, now that H.M.S. Mauritius has sailed, lie only two or three small, graceful wooden dhows. That is the empty picture of Abadan today.

Nahariya to Get Factory Compound

NAHARIYA, Wednesday.—An agreement for the erection of a standard factory compound containing a total floor space of 2,000 square metres, was concluded between the Municipality and the Bayside Land Corporation here on Monday.

A 44-dunam tract was handed to the Corporation, and construction is to start immediately. The rentals will be fixed by the Government Investment Centre.

Arabs Urged To Join West

ATLANTIC CITY, Wednesday (UP). — The Assistant Secretary of State, Mr. George McGhee, this week warned Arab nations to line up with the Anglo-Americans in the "cold war" against Russia lest they be swallowed up by the Soviet Union in its aim of world domination.

Mr. McGhee warned the Arab nations of the "fallacies" of believing they could remain neutral in the world power struggle now under way. He was speaking at the annual convention of the Syrian and Lebanese American Federation of Eastern states.

He said there were three principal reasons why Middle Eastern countries sought refuge in neutrality. Firstly, "fear of Russia's proximity to their own ill-defended borders; secondly, "bitterness and spite over what they think the West's faults and errors," and, thirdly, "ignorance of Russia's true designs and the misguided belief the USSR is the champion rather than the foe of national sovereignty."

The U.S., Mr. McGhee said, was doing all it could to help Arab states.

More Aid Urged

Meanwhile, in a television programme in Washington, Mr. Henry F. Grady, former Ambassador to Iran, urged increased U.S. economic aid to Middle Eastern nations to "prove our friendship."

Referring to Iran, he said that country would "prefer to remain on the side of the free world," and increased U.S. aid would make it possible for her to reject any Russian offers that might be forthcoming. He said the great danger at the moment is that the loss of oil revenue will bring about a total collapse of Iran and the fall of Premier Mossadeq's government, which might lead to confusion and a resulting coup by the Communist forces.

Mr. Grady also urged the resumption of negotiations in the dispute that caused Britain to withdraw the oil company technicians from Iran and caused a shut-down of Iranian oil refineries. Russia, he said, does not have technicians available to refine Iranian oil, and could not transport the oil even if it were refined. He felt a solution was possible still because "we need Iranian oil and Iran needs our dollars." There was, however, no legal way the U.S. could prevent Iran from selling oil to Russia, he pointed out.

Arab League Action Irks Morocco Press

MOROCCO, Wednesday (Reuter). — French Moroccan newspapers expressed indignation today at the Arab League's request for an examination of the situation in Morocco by the U.N.

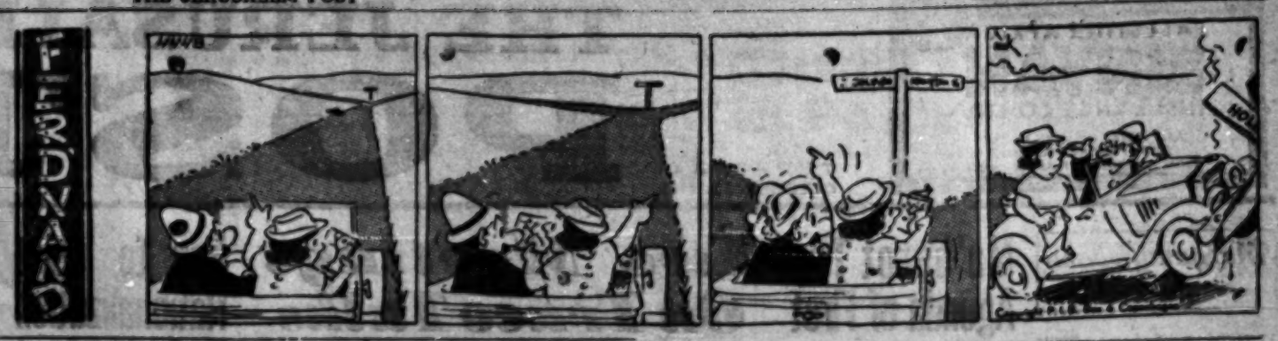
"Peremptory and without foundation," was the "Marde-Press" description of the Arab allegation, stating that whether or not the U.N. thought it worth while sending a mission to study conditions in Morocco, the French administration would "win our rightful cause."

The "Petite Marocain" stated: "This document bears the signatures of Egypt, where the democratic and social problems do not arise, because the Cairo government will not hear of them at any price; of the Lebanon, which owes everything to France, and of Iraq, whose independence is too well known to need underlining."

West Germany, Iraq Sign Trade Accord

LONDON, Wednesday (Reuter). — Delegations from West Germany and Iraq signed a trade agreement here on Sunday designed to develop commerce between the two countries over the next 12 months.

Most favoured nation treatment is included in the agreement, under which Iraq will export to Germany about 2,000,000 sterling worth of goods. German exports to Iraq are provisionally estimated at between one and two million sterling. Chief Iraqi exports will be: dates, barley, hides and skins, and wool and cotton. Germany will send iron and steel machinery, textiles and chemicals.



Pitfalls of Charting Weather in Negev

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.—Man, more than nature, is unwittingly interfering with a big project of the Meteorological Service to chart climatic conditions and rainfall distribution in the Negev.

Along the length of the Arava, five completely-equipped meteorological stations and three additional rainfall measuring sites have been added in the last year to the network of posts throughout the southern desert.

"Those five new stations will help us get a clearer picture of what goes on, so far as the weather is concerned, in the Arava," Mr. Mordechai Gilead, Director of the Meteorological Service, said in an interview here. It will take at least half a year to determine the reliability of the observations which, once they are proved to be reasonably accurate and dependable, can be of very great use in developing the area. It is in the quality of the observations that man occasionally lets the service down.

Turnover in Staff

"To ensure the quality we need, we train observers with the hope that they remain at their posts a reasonable length of time," Mr. Gilead said. "But very often they leave such isolated settlements, and we have to break in someone else." This gap in the continuity of weather observations can ruin a whole year's work.

Vitally important in determining the potential use of large areas of the southern Negev are the instruments for measuring rainfall distribution. There were 20 such instruments, most of them in out-of-the-way places, remote from settlements and roads, and consequently visited infrequently. Recent surveys have revealed that a majority of instruments have been badly damaged, some beyond repair, either by stones or bullets.

"Some of them looked as if they had been struck by a grenade," Mr. Gilead commented.

"Rainfall distribution should be measured in as many places as possible, but places of exposure are not always secure."

Mr. Gilead listed smashed equipment cast, northeast, south and southeast of Beersheba.

"Every year lost as a figure in our rainfall records puts us back a lot further," he said. Nevertheless, efforts are being made once again to increase the number of rain-measuring sites in the "wild south."

Hat-Tricks in Soccer Opener

Three of the five scheduled matches of the Israel Football Association's League A programme were held in the opening matches of the 1951-2 season on Saturday. That between Tel Aviv Hapoel and Rishon le Zion Hapoel was postponed as the former side was then in England, while the game between Rehovot Maccabi and Nathanya Maccabi was also postponed, at the request of T.A. Hapoel, as one of their players, Litvak, was part of the contingent which played in England.

Tel Aviv Maccabi, although lacking three men, who formed part of the touring team, beat their clubmates and hosts, Rishon le Zion Maccabi, by nine goals to one. Both Yona Fuchs and Israeli netted a hat-trick. Mirimovitch got one, Ben Drori successfully converted a penalty, with No. 9 coming from a ball being kicked into their own net by a Rishon man. The home side's solitary reply was netted by Danieli. The Tel Aviv XI led 2-0 at halftime and then slammed in seven more in the second 45 minutes with Rishon's goal coming in the same period.

Goalie Saves Penalty

Ramat Gan Hapoel also notched up a good away win, beating Maccabi at Haifa by four goals to one, after a halftime score of one-all. The match between Tel Aviv Betar and Haifa Hapoel at the Stadium in Tel Aviv attracted over 1,000 spectators, who saw the Hapoel team gain an exciting 2-1 win. Vermesch put Betar ahead in the 25th minute but Hendler equalized for the visitors 13 minutes later to leave the score at 1-1 at the interval. No score was added in the second period until 10 minutes from the end when Hendler again came into the picture with a nice goal for Haifa. Three minutes before the final whistle Betar missed a "sitter" and equalizer when awarded a penalty. Graven, in the Haifa goal, saved the shot and gave his side the win.

In a League B, Southern District, match Jerusalem Hapoel gained an easy 3-0 home win over Tel Aviv Bnei Yehuda, after leading 2-0 at halftime. Ramat Gan Maccabi travelled to Ra'anana to subdue the local Hapoel narrowly by 2-1, after leading 1-0 after the first 45 minutes. A ding-dong battle took place in another match in this section when Kfar Saba Hapoel entertained Jaffa Hapoel. The home side led 3-1 at halftime but Jaffa pulled up to even matters at four goals apiece before the end.

Herzlia Hapoel also got moving late in their home game against Rehovot Maccabi Sha'arayim to win 3-2 at the end. Rehovot were leading 2-1 at halftime.

Good Balfouria Win

Zichron Yaacov Hapoel only got moving in the second half of their home game against Haifa Hakoah in a League B, Northern District game. The Haifa team led 1-0 halfway but Zichron netted three times without reply in the second half to win 3-1. Nathanya Betar were well slammed at home by Balfouria Hapoel, who beat them 4-1, after leading 2-0 at halftime. Hadera Maccabi held onto their 1-0 halfway lead against visiting Kfar Ata Hapoel to win by that margin. The only other draw on the day's card came from the meeting at Nathanya between the local Hapoel and Hadera Hapoel. Neither side scored. (Results were given on Sunday.)

MORE RESULTS

League B — South

Heralia Hap.	3	Rehovot Macc. Sha'arayim	2

Friendlies

T.A. Macc. Yth.	5	T.A. Hashahar Yth.	4
T.A. Hap. Yth.	1	Rehovot Hap. Yth.	1

The Israel Football Association have announced that League C will start its programme on October 20.

A. K.

Three Succoth Courses

The Physical Training Department of the Department of Education and Culture have organized three courses to be held during Succoth. Irvin "Moon" Mondschein will be in charge of a Light Athletics course. A gymnastics course will be under the control of Professor Dikstein, while the third course will be in Folk Dancing.

New Sports Weekly

The Goron Kidon monthly sports magazine will be replaced by the weekly Sport La'am as from October 14, when its first issue will appear. The journal will cover both local and international sports events, contain articles on special sports by experts.

Britain won the International Trophy, the most important and coveted motorcycling prize in Europe, for the third year in succession. Holland won the Silver Vase Competition—the second most important motorcycling trial of the year in Europe — for the third time last Sunday. The trials take place over six days and is a highly technical affair covering over 2,000 kilometres of secondary roads and mountain tracks in North Western Italy.

INTERNATIONAL TENNIS

The International Tennis Club of Britain beat the International Club of France by 7-5 in a two-day match on the Queens Club (London) covered courts over the week-end. It was the first British success since 1936.

Dutchman Ivor Rinkel, a guest player, paced the British team home. He beat B. Berthet, 5/7, 6/4, 7/5 in the singles and then teamed with young "Paddy" Roberts for a doubles victory over Berthet and Pierre Chatrier by 4/6, 6/2, 6/1.

The French team was weakened on the last day by the absence of veteran Jean Borotra, who had to fly back to Paris the evening before. Tony Mottram, Britain's No. 1 player, was also a "double" winner, being victorious in the singles against Bernard Destremau, 6/2, 3/6, 6/4, and joining with his old rival Geoffrey Paish in a doubles win over Destremau and Roger Dubuc, 6/1, 8/6.

Yugoslavia will send a team of 17 track and field athletes to the first Mediterranean Games at Alexandria in October. Belgrade reports stated that the strongest opposition was expected from Italy, Turkey and Greece. The Games open on October 5.

Where to Go

JERUSALEM

5-6: Jerusalem Biblical Zoo: Romema.
9-1; 3-5: Exhibitions: New Acquisitions; Dutch Graphic Art (in memory of Simha van Vriesland); British Book Design 1951. Bezalel Museum.
10-1; 4-7: Exhibition of Works by L. Schwerin and Paintings "Elath and Safed" by M. Lender; Artists' House.
11-1; 5-7: Exhibition of Children's Paintings; Israel Touring Club, Talbieh.
11.30-12.30: Film Shows of Israel: Keren Hayesod Head Office.

HAIFA

8 a.m.-5.30 p.m.: Theological and Scientific Library—Central Synagogue Bldg., Rehov Gilad.
10-1; 4-6: Municipal Museum, 3 Hassan Shukri Street.

Jerusalem Cinemas

at 3.30, 7 & 9 p.m.

ARNON: That Mad Mr. Jones.
EDEN: Dial 1119.
EDISON: The Belle of The Inn.
ORION: The Prisoner of Shark Island.
SEMADAR: 1) The Black Hand (7 p.m.) — Children under 15 not admitted; 2) Fleures (Ave Maris) (9 p.m.).
ZION: The Eagle and The Hawk.

Haifa Cinemas

at 8.30 p.m.

GAN YAM: Searching Wind.

EMERGENCY PHARMACIES

JERUSALEM: Orah, 27 King David, 2043, Oplatka, Jaffa Mahane Yehuda), 4021.

TEL AVIV: Avramski, 42 Allenby, 3526, Yehuda Halevi, 91 Yehuda Halevi, 5159, Sneh, 33 Aliya, 4958, Abarbanell, 109 Ben Yehuda, 3832, Hatikva, Hatikva Qr. 67404, Ganfinka, 18 Rehov 4 (Jaffa), 80429, Ramat Gan: Aliya, 2 Yahalom, Nahlat Gaalie: Frishel, 13 Rashi, HAIFA: Armon, 6 Prophet, 4178, Hakohav 26 Wadi Salid, Kiryat Bialik: Bialik, 7230.

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Contact:

Mr. BISHARA ABBOUD P.O.B. 42, Tel. 70, Nazareth

STATE OF ISRAEL

NOTICES TO THE PUBLIC

MINISTRY OF FINANCE War Damage Compensation Arnona

In pursuance of my announcement on September 20 that owners of stocks of goods must submit a statement of the quantity of their stocks by October 1, I hereby remind all concerned that in accordance with Para. 14 of the Arnona Law, stock owners must also submit the second payment — 0.50% of the stated quantity together with their statement. According to the Law remittances must be made before the end of October only.

Together with this, I must remind stock owners who have not as yet paid the instalment for the value of goods stated in their *first* statement, that a penalty of 20% of the total amount due from them will be imposed on all stock owners who do not pay the tax on their first statement in due time, namely October 15, 1951.

ARNONA DIRECTOR

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Mother tongue should be English, with solid knowledge of Hebrew; journalistic experience, economic degree or business experience an advantage. Accommodation for single person could possibly be arranged. Apply P.O.B. 1213, Haifa, with curriculum vitae and salary expected.

ON THE AIR

JERUSALEM: 937 M.; HAIFA: 249 M.; TEL AVIV: 48.9, 31.5 & 522 M.

NEWS: Hebrew: 7 a.m., 1.30, 6, 8.30 and 10.25 p.m.; English: 2 and 10.15 p.m.; Arabic Programme (including News): 9 a.m., 3.15 and 7.15 p.m.; French: 3 p.m.

6.30 a.m. Service. 6.35 Exercises. 6.45 Musical Clock (R). 7.15 Melodies. 7.45 Oriental Music: A. Amar. 8.30 Close Down.

10.00 a.m. Morning Concert (R). 10.30 Operas (R). 11.00 Concert Hall: Quartet in G major (Schubert). 11.45 Military Bands (R). 12.00 M. Braha for Music (R). 12.30 Agricultural News. 12.50 Programme for Hospitals. 1.00 Soldiers' Programme. 1.45 Housewives' Programme. 3.15 Close Down.

4.00 p.m. Musical Miniatures (R). 4.30 "Where to Go" (Jerusalem). 4.50 Violin Recital: Sascha Purpes (T.A.). 5.00 Programme for Yemenites. 5.30 Interlude. 5.50 Child's Corner. 5.45 Geography in the News. 6.15 Language Corner. 6.30 Children's Hour. 7.00 "From Worker to Worker." 7.45 Bible Reading. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.45 Piano Duets (R). 9.00 Light Music. 9.30 "The Economic Struggle": by Y. Ronen. 9.45 Talmud Lesson by Rabbi Mariya. 10.30 Piano Recital: Works by Brahms & Chopin. 11.15 Close Down.

Immigrants' Hour (33.3 M.): 6.30 p.m. French; 7.00 p.m. Ladino; 7.30 p.m. Yiddish; 8.00 p.m. Turkish; 8.15 p.m. Persian.

Kol Zion Lagola (33.3 M.): 12.15 a.m. Newsreel. 12.30 "Careers in Israel": by E. Samuel. 12.45 "Menachem Ussishkin": by Y. Shulewitz.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (31.32 and 24.92 M.): 7.30 News. 7.40 News Talk. 7.45 The Tune of the Week. 7.48 London Letter.

ARMY PROGRAMMES (220, 225 & 44.6 M.): 6.30 p.m. Programme Announcements. 6.35 Melodies. 6.45 Request Programme. 7.30 Today's Events. 7.35 Music from the 18th century. 8.00 Soldiers' Programme. 8.30 News. 8.45 "Correct Hebrew" by R. Sivan. 8.50 Military Quiz. 9.30 Dance Music. 10.00 Close Down.

VOICE OF AMERICA: Hebrew Programme: 9—9.30 p.m. (13.95, 16.85, 11.90 & 19.73 M. from U.S.A.; 31.20 & 41.30 M. from Tangiers). UNITED NATIONS: Hebrew Programme: 8.13 a.m. (25.27 m. and 30.92 m.).

The Hebrew National OPERA

PREMIERE PERFORMANCES

TEL AVIV: Habimah
Tuesday, Oct. 16, 8.30 p.m.
Tuesday, Oct. 23, 8.30 p.m.
JERUSALEM: Edison
Thursday, Oct. 25, 9 p.m.
HAIFA: Arion
Thursday, Nov. 1, 9 p.m.
REHOVOT: Beit Haam
Thursday, Nov. 8, 8.30 p.m.

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Stage Designer: Dr. P. Levy
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RAMAT GAN: Amphitheatre. Oct. 13, at 8.45 p.m.

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Today's POST BAG

THE WEATHER

	*A	B	C	D
Mt. Canaan	55	14	22	24
Nazhanya	62	24	27	28
Lydda	62	19	29	30
Jerusalem	58	16	20	24

Forecast: Partly cloudy at noon, occasionally cloudy over mountains.

*A) Humidity at 3 p.m. B) Maximum temp. C) Maxim. yesterday. D) Maxim. temp. expected today.

* * *

Diamond cutters and polishers are to meet in Tel Aviv today to discuss demands for inclusion of provisions for better social conditions in the new country-wide agreement with plant owners. Heretofore, the latter had made discussion of the agreement conditional on satisfaction by the Government of their own demands for greater foreign currency allocations for the purchase of uncut stones.

* * *

The Jerusalem staff of the newspaper "Herut" have been on strike since Sunday in protest against non-receipt of salaries for the past month, it has been reported.

* * *

IL.1,800 were stolen from the hand-bag of Mrs. Esther Krupchik of Jaffa while she was travelling in a number 13 bus in Tel Aviv on Tuesday morning.

* * *

Claiming to be a messenger from an automatic laundry in Rehov Dizengoff, an unidentified man made off with six kilograms of laundry handed to him on Tuesday by a trusting Tel Aviv housewife.

* * *

Registration for the third six-month courses in the Ulpan for Teachers of Religious Studies will open today. Interested immigrants may apply in writing to the Religious Culture Section of the Ministry of Education, P.O.B.292, Jerusalem.

Synagogues Crowded, Streets Quiet From Kol Nidre to Shofar

The country stood at a virtual standstill from sunset Tuesday till after sunset yesterday.

Canteens and kitchens in army camps throughout the country were closed, and special Yom Kippur services were held in all army outposts. In the prisons even non-Jewish detainees enjoyed a day of rest, and services arranged by prison rabbis were conducted in all jails.

Crowded synagogues and deserted streets marked the capital's observance of Yom Kippur. Despite the great number of permanent and temporary synagogues, large crowds were unable to enter prayer-houses to hear the Kol Nidre prayer on Tuesday. Similar crowds were gathered outside the synagogues last night, as a single shofar blast proclaimed the end of the fast.

Throughout the day, thousands of people climbed the steep ascent to Mt. Zion, where two Kol Nidre services were held on Tuesday evening. The Ashkenazic liturgy was chanted in the Mt. Zion Yeshiva, while the Sephardic Congregation met in the room outside David's Tomb. The Ashkenazic Rabbi's sermon was based on the verse "For out of Zion shall go forth the Law, and the word of the Lord from Jerusalem."

Pilgrims to Mt. Zion

Men and women, some of them bent with age, including a sprinkling of immigrants from outlying *ma'barot*, made the pilgrimage yesterday. Twelve who fainted were given first aid by M.D.A. most of whose personnel, however, were busy transporting 12 pregnant women to the hospitals.

There was no traffic in the area. Only an occasional police or army car was to be seen. The usual lineup of "special" taxis, which usually ply the Jerusalem-Tel Aviv run on Saturdays and holidays was absent from its station at the corner of King George Avenue and Jaffa Road. All cafes were closed.

Hectic Tel Aviv was wrapped in an atmosphere of silence and solemnity, enhanced rather than disturbed by overflow crowds of devotees who stood on side-walks outside the synagogues. A short rainstorm in the morning cleared the air and cooled it for the day, which ended with a brilliant sunset. As the 'ne'ilah' prayer was chanted in synagogues, fleecy clouds crossed the sky as dark clouds rose from the horizon.

The Police had a quiet day, and M.D.A. reported none of the usual cases of persons who had fainted. This was probably due to the mild weather.

Traffic was almost nil, although some negligible movement was noted in the suburbs. Only a few ambulances and no private cars were to be seen in Jaffa, and even the Arab Ajami Quarter was still, most shops having put up their shutters for the day. A few cafes and restaurants in this quarter served customers, all of them Arabs.

Larger supplies of vegetables suddenly became available in both Tel Aviv and Jaffa toward midday Tuesday, and housewives rushed to buy up the unaccustomed stocks.

On Tuesday, 62 chickens were reported stolen from Tel Aviv and its environs. It is believed that most of them were used for the traditional remission of sin ritual.

Tragedy hit the Al Kaledi family in Jaffa yesterday, when 16-month old Sami Al Kaledi drank petrol and died shortly afterward. The child, who had grabbed a bottle of the liquid while his parents' backs were turned, was rushed to the French Hospital, but could not be saved.

In Haifa, too, even private cars and cabs were scarcely to be seen. While bus transport halted from dusk to dusk, work in the Port was suspended for 35 hours. Essential services, however, continued.

The grave supply condition in Haifa was unrelieved on Tuesday. Vegetables were a rare sight. Part of the town's inhabitants are rounding out their second eggless week, as no eggs were distributed last week. Bread supply again lagged behind demand, due to the frequent interruptions of baking on Saturday and the recent holidays, and the shortage of baking facilities for the increased population.

The ice supply, however, has improved considerably, although overcharging is reported. No regular sugar ration was issued, but manual labourers were given 400 grams.

Drom Yehuda Run To Beersheba

BEERSHEBA, Wednesday. — The entreaties of passengers anxious to reach Beersheba before the onset of Yom Kippur prevailed on a traffic policeman to permit a Drom Yehuda Bus to continue on its way southward yesterday afternoon.

The Beersheba-bound bus crowded with passengers had left Jerusalem at 2 o'clock in the afternoon. Its driver was halted by a traffic policeman several kilometres outside Jerusalem, and told he would have to turn back because the Drom Yehuda Cooperative had no licence to operate a direct Jerusalem-Beersheba service.

When the passengers intervened, the policeman agreed to allow the vehicle to proceed to Masmiya, where the passengers were to board other buses headed southward. The driver, however, continued to Beersheba.

According to a Drom Yehuda manager tonight, the company has been operating a direct service between the two towns for the past year. It still considers itself entitled to operate this route, and will continue to do so, he stated.

Meeting Postponed

Meanwhile, the Histadrut Committee established to investigate the claims of Drom Yehuda and Hamekasher regarding the Jerusalem-Beersheba concession, failed to hold its scheduled first meeting yesterday, but may convene tomorrow.

On Monday the Ministry of Communications denied the assertion of Mr. Z. On, of the Histadrut's "Hevrat Ha'ovdim," that Egged's "aggressive obstructive actions" on the Jerusalem-Beersheba bus line were the result of a hasty decision by the Ministry of Communications to grant the concession to the Hamekasher bus line.

In Jerusalem, Magistrate A. Eden on Tuesday detained and then released on bail the seven Egged bus drivers who were arrested near Bet Ha'arn in Jerusalem on Monday morning for their part in the Drom Yehuda-Egged war on Hamekasher. They were charged with assault, negligence, and conspiracy to damage a Hamekasher bus.

Two of the drivers were charged with jeopardizing the life of Police Officer Gabbai through negligence in handling their vehicles. They are also accused of attacking a Hamekasher driver, Aharon Arech, who was injured during the incident.

Talal Friendly To British—Glubb

LONDON, Wednesday (UP).— King Talal of Jordan is maintaining the policy of close friendship with Britain ordained by his late father, King Abdullah, Glubb Pasha, commander of the Arab Legion, said here today.

In an interview Glubb Pasha scotched persistent rumours that he was at loggerheads with King Talal because of the latter's allegedly anti-British policy. "I am not my brother's keeper," he said. "I cannot speak for the King. I can only point out that King Talal himself made repeated statements that he would follow his father's policy of friendship with Britain.

"Personally, I feel perfectly satisfied there is no intention on the part of the Jordan government to alter this policy," he added.

Not Dismissed

Glubb Pasha similarly dismissed reports in the Egyptian press that he has been dismissed because of differences with King Talal, and that the latter several times refused him audience. He said the King "received me several times most cordially." He said such reports have as their only purpose to create enmity and suspicion against Jordan, who wants "nothing more than to be friends with all its neighbours and keep its friendship with Britain."

Asked whether Jordan would take part in the projected Middle East defence system under consideration by the U.S., Britain, France and Turkey, he said Jordan "certainly would play her full part in the U.N." As to the projected pact, Glubb Pasha pointed out that this has not yet been announced, so it is a "hypothetical question."

Arab League's Council Meets in Alexandria

The Arab League's Council met in Alexandria last night after a week's recess. The Council is to consider recommendations submitted to it by the League's Political Committee.

The Lebanese Cabinet is on the eve of resignation or a thorough reshuffle, ANA reported from Beirut, following Premier el Yaffi's sudden return to the Lebanese capital from the Arab League session in Alexandria.

The same reports said the Lebanese Parliament has voiced strong opposition to the Cabinet's failure to implement its promises, included in the policy speech of the Prime Minister some months ago on the formation of the Cabinet.

The Cabinet met in Beirut under President Besharah el Khoury to study the situation.

East Germans Ready To Talk

BERLIN, Wednesday (AP).— The Soviet Zone Parliament today adopted a resolution accepting "the greater part" of West Germany's conditions for national unity talks.

The resolution directed at the Federal Parliament in Bonn, indicated that international controls on any all-German voting is still a stumbling block as far as the Communists are concerned.

By unanimous vote, the East Zone Volkskammer resolved that it is of the opinion that the greater part of the 14 points of the Bundestag are acceptable and the Volkskammer regards it as expedient that the question of international control of the all-German elections be discussed.

Israel Speeding Up Development--Sharett

NEW YORK, Wednesday (INA). — American dollars realized from the sale of Israel bonds in the U.S. are responsible for the accelerated tempo of Israel's economic development this year, Mr. Moshe Sharett said at a dinner given in his honour yesterday by the New York committee of the bond drive.

The Israel Foreign Minister said his country was dominated by one purpose — the extension of its economy at the fastest rate. "Our people are determined to continue the regime of austerity because immigration must be maintained. On the austerity of today we are building the prosperity of tomorrow," he said.

Mr. Sharett said that, proportionally, more factories, more new settlements and more new business enterprises are being established in Israel today than in the history of any country's comparable immigration.

Cyprus Papers Demand Persia, Egypt Example

NICOSIA, Wednesday (Reuter).—Greek papers here yesterday cited Persia and Egypt as examples for Greece to follow in dealing with Britain on the Cyprus question.

Japan Seeks Marts For Capital Goods

SINGAPORE, Wednesday (AP). — Japan declared tonight that she is ready to export capital goods to speed-up the industrialization and economic development of Far Eastern countries, if she gets the raw materials she wants.

Mr. Mikio Nagai, chief Japanese delegate to the E.C.A.F.E. conference here told representatives of 28 nations that was "the new basis" upon which Japan would work to strengthen trade relations.

Mr. Nagai said Japan's foreign trade had already shown "remarkable recovery" and her aim was rapidly to broaden her commerce still further.

Delegates' Fears

Delegates of many Far Eastern countries, who have expressed fears of a flow of cheaply-made Japanese goods now the peace treaty is signed, heard Mr. Nagai say that his country was out to capture all markets possible.

"Japan can supply practically all kinds of capital goods provided an adequate supply of raw materials can be assured. Japan desires earnestly to contribute through her capital goods and technical skill to the industrialization and economic development of the ECAFE region and to promote trade with the region on such a new basis," Nagai siad.

Japanese Police Raid Communist Centres

TOKYO, Wednesday (Reuter). — Japanese police yesterday arrested 22 people in a nation-wide raid on 800 Communist centres. The raids began before dawn and continued into the evening. Both national and local police took part.

They were looking for copies of the party's newspaper, "Cuidance," banned by the authorities as being a successor to the party journal, "The Red Flag." General Douglas MacArthur, then Supreme Commander, banned "The Red Flag" in June last year.

Cables in Brief

EDUMD-UP. — French Union forces killed 253 Vietminh guerrillas and detained 10,000 suspects in a big sweep 60 kilometres west of Hanoi, capital of Tonking, the French army announced yesterday, adding that 4,000 gendarmes were found to be Vietminh soldiers, including 20 officers.

TINY. — The French radio engineer M. V.O. Gressman, has patented a radio receiver that can be carried inside a wallet. It was neither valves nor battery and the entire works can fit into a framework the size of a normal postcard between one and two millimetres thick.

VERDICT. — A Polish court martial on Monday sentenced five leading members of the Polish Peasant Party, formerly led by M. Stanislaw Mikolajczyk, to prison terms ranging from five to 15 years on a charge of spying for Western countries, Warsaw Radio reported.

W.J.C. Charges Visa Discrimination

UNITED NATIONS, Wednesday (INA). — The World Jewish Congress has submitted a memorandum to the U.N. charging a number of its member nations, especially in the Western hemisphere, with discriminating against applicants for visas solely on the basis of their place of birth.

The memorandum, submitted to the U.N. subcommission on the prevention of discrimination and the protection of minorities, charged that this practice has inflicted serious hardships on many people accused of no crime, and on many who had left their country of birth at an early age and been loyal citizens of their country of adoption ever since.

TRAINING COURSES FOR KITCHEN MANAGERESSES FOR CHILDREN'S AND YOUTH INSTITUTIONS

A course for Kitchen Managereses will be opened in November, 1951, under the auspices of the Nutrition Training Institute, together with Youth Aliya, and the Training Department of WIZO.

It will be held for six months at the WIZO Housekeeping School at Nahlat Yitzhak.

Candidates must have experience in cooking, methods needed in Institutions.

A number of scholarships — dwelling, sustenance and pocket-money — may be granted to suitable candidates.

Applications should be made before October 20, at:

JERUSALEM: Nutrition Training Institute, 23 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech, P.O.B. 1331.

TEL AVIV: WIZO Training Dept., 8 Bet Hashoeva Lane.

HAIFA: Youth Aliya Dept., Jewish Agency Bldg., Palmers' Gate.

Ramat Gan Votes IL.3.6 m. Budget

RAMAT GAN, Wednesday. — At a meeting which lasted until late Monday evening, the Ramat Gan Municipality, by seven votes with one Herut member abstaining passed a IL.3.6m. budget for the coming year.

Speaking on behalf of the left-wing opposition, Mr. I. Benyamini (Mapam) voiced the objections of the Labour bloc to the budget which, they claim, places too great a burden on the working people. Not enough money was being set aside for the absorption of new immigrants and for education, he said.

ROOSEVELT IN ROME

ROME, Wednesday (AP). — Congressman Franklin Roosevelt Jr. arrived here today from Beirut to continue his study of Near-East and European problems.

Mr. Roosevelt left Lydda for the Lebanon on Tuesday morning, after a two-day visit to Israel.

QUIRINO STOPS AT LYDDA

LYDDA AIRPORT, Wednesday. — Senor Elpidio Quirino, President of the Philippines, spent a hour and a half here in the early hours of this morning. The PAL plane bringing him from Rome arrived at 1.20 a.m. and left for Manila at 2.46.

The distinguished traveller was not met officially by Government representatives owing to the Yom Kippur fast, but a message of welcome from President Weizmann was handed to him, as he descended from the aircraft, by the officer commanding a nearby military camp. The airport manager was also present to greet Senor Quirino.

Lack of Citizenship Law Limits Religious Courts

The judgment of an Israel religious court, with the exception of those of the Moslem community, is not binding on a respondent unless he specifically submits himself to the court's jurisdiction, according to a recent ruling of Judge Z. E. Baker of the Tel Aviv-Jaffa District Court. The ruling was based on the absence of an Israel citizenship law.

Judge Baker, sitting as Chief Execution Officer of the District Court, refused to execute a default judgment of the Tel Aviv Rabbinical Court ordering a husband to pay maintenance to his estranged wife.

The parties to the suit were residents of Tel Aviv, both members of the Jewish community, who in 1945 had been naturalized as Palestinian citizens. The husband had been duly summoned by the Rabbinical court but had failed to appear. Under the Mandate, there would have been no doubt as to the jurisdiction of the Rabbinical Court, as the three conditions for such jurisdiction — marital dispute, membership in religious community and local citizenship — were all present.

The Court held that with the termination of the Mandate on May 15, 1948, the third condition no longer existed, as the parties ceased to be Palestinian citizens, becoming instead stateless persons (there being no Israel citizenship law), over whom religious courts could exercise jurisdiction only with the consent of the defendant. As the defendant in the case at hand did not appear, it is clear that he did not consent to such jurisdiction.

17 candidates for tourist guide licences passed oral and written examinations last week. The test included questions on the physical conditions of the country, Zionist education, and foreign languages.

Currentless Week For Electricity Offenders

TEL AVIV, Wednesday. — Offenders against the electricity regulations will have the current in their flats cut off for a week, Mr. Shapiro, director of the southern area of the Palestine Electric Corporation, told **The Post** yesterday. Several dozen offenders are discovered daily, he said. Unscheduled interruptions are due primarily to failure on the part of consumers to abide by regulations, the official explained.

Cuts in electricity follow a fixed time table. They never last longer than two hours; and in many instances, when they affect hospitals or special industries, they have been limited to one hour. Industrial establishments are informed by messenger of the time when current will be shut off, or of any changes in the schedule. Consumers in residential quarters are not informed, but they may assume that the interruption will come at the same time each day.

Mr. Shapiro offered hope for a slight improvement in the situation next month.

Because of the long winter, evenings cuts will have to be continued after dark. Electric heaters will not be allowed this winter. In areas where electricity fails in the afternoon cooking is permitted from 1.30 to 4 p.m. instead of from 2.30 to 6 p.m. Restrictions must be strictly observed if the public is to receive the utmost under present conditions, Mr. Shapiro said.

Inquiry Closes In Karobelnick Case

The preliminary inquiry in the case of the two Karobelnick brothers, charged with the murder of Nissim Levi, ended yesterday with the summing up by the defence attorney, Mr. A. Gorali. He claimed that this was not a case of premeditated murder and that the most serious charge which could be made against the accused would be manslaughter.

The crime was committed by persons from the street who were trying to transfer the blame to the two brothers, the defence attorney said. He asserted that the only witness who claimed to have seen one of the accused with a knife showed inconsistencies in his testimony.

A decision in the inquiry is expected on October 16.

Man Killed by Guard

HADERA, Wednesday.—Mordecai Ziss, of Ashdot Ya'acov, was shot dead by a Pardess Hanna village guard last night while he was investigating a robbery which took place on Saturday night in the empty home of his father, Dr. A. Ziss, who has been abroad for the past two months. The home is in the Tel Shalom Quarter of the village.

It is understood that one of a group of watchmen saw a light in the house at 11.15 last night. Knowing that the owner was away, he fired a burst through the window, killing Ziss instantly. The watchman was arrested.

The deceased is survived by a wife and young son in Ashdot Ya'acov.

Personal Notices

I deeply regret to announce the sudden death of our beloved

MAX FRENKEL ז"ל

formerly Frankfurt-on-Maine

PAULA FRENKEL
Bayit VeGan, Jerusalem.

The funeral will leave from the Shaare Zedek Hospital today, Thursday, October 11 at 1 p.m.

We deeply regret to announce the sudden death of

Mrs. LENA GINSBURG

who passed away on Monday, October 8, 1951.

The funeral will leave Hadassah Municipal Hospital in Tel Aviv today, Thursday, October 11, at 9 a.m.

Mourned by:
her son Moshe Haym Ginsburg, Tel Aviv
mother, sons, sisters and brothers in N.Y.

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Thursday, October 11, 1951
Tishri 11, 5712. Muharram 11, 1371

THE outline of the new Government's policy is now before the Israel public. Its immediate features

THE ONLY WAY

are production, adjustment of taxation, priority for the supply of food and raw materials for industry, and war against the black market. Mr. Ben Gurion's platform contains many other essentials, but none more pressing. Production is to an extent linked with reform in the income tax system, and the supply problems are inseparable from the measures that must be taken against the black market in all its forms.

These tasks are far more pertinent to the country's present position than the hair-splitting in the Knesset and Press on the representative—or unrepresentative—character of the new Government. As to this discussion, the sooner it is ended, by protagonists and antagonists alike, the healthier for all. The country cannot much longer be divided between those whose supreme concern are instantaneous steps for the preservation of the State, and those who are still propagating the illusion that *laisser faire* will see the nation through.

The principal advocates of what they are pleased to call free enterprise are the General Zionists who a week ago were eager to join Mapai in a government pledged to total mobilization of the nation's resources. This policy stands, and if the General Zionists mean to frustrate it, they must be reminded that, whoever voted for whom, more than seventy per cent of the electorate did not vote for them or their free enterprise slogans. In fact, every ballot cast for any list but that of the General Zionists and the Herut, was a vote against their economic doctrine. If there are flaws in the Government's blueprint let them be pointed out and corrected as speedily as possible. A Chinese proverb deprecates the use of a hatchet to remove a fly from a friend's forehead. Neither will the hatchet serve to remove flies from an adversary's forehead.

Before us are a number of stupendous objectives. The Government plan calls for a population of two million within four years for security's sake. The cost of increasing the population by six-hundred thousand during the last three years is known. The price of another eight-hundred thousand the next four years can be estimated. For the sake of production, the two-hundred and fifty new agricultural units must be increased to a thousand in the next few years—at a cost which can only be guessed.

These and other gigantic enterprises represent a burden that is best carried by a people knowing its way and convinced that it is the only way. The ancient adage that "a voluntry burden is not felt" is only allegorically true in our frame of reference. The burden is heavy but it can be made either heavier or lighter. If it is confronted as an intolerable embarrassment, it is made heavier; as a means to a people's salvation, lighter. No person or party in Israel can have it both ways.

Union Objections On Civil Service Plan

TEL AVIV, Wednesday.— Opposition to two of the recent proposals by the Public Committee of Enquiry into Civil Service salaries was expressed by representatives of the Civil Servants' Union on Monday at a meeting in Jerusalem with the Civil Service Commissioner, Mr. Ze'ev Sharef.

The Union objects to the recommendations for employees in the lower grades and those with academic training. It is understood that opinion within the union is divided on the proposal to link technical pay with the norm prevailing in trade unions. According to current practice, all government officials are graded according to a single scale.

The recommendations for changes in the Civil Service grade structure were included in the Public Committee's report, presented last August after five months of research. The report is to receive Cabinet consideration shortly.

SINGAPORE MEETING TO INCREASE TRADE POTENTIAL

FIRST ASIAN CONFERENCE BEGINS

By O.M. GREEN

LONDON—FOR the first time in Asia's history an international conference began in Singapore on Tuesday and will continue until October 18, to consider how the trade of Asian countries can be increased, between themselves and with the rest of the world.

Organised by the Economic Commission for Asia and the Far East (ECAFE) it includes representatives both of Government and private enterprise from Pakistan to Korea, as well as Indonesia and the Philippines. Japan is not included, probably due to existing agreements with the British Commonwealth and 12 or 13 other countries; also the Japanese need no advice on how to promote their own trade.

This huge region contains nearly half the world's population. Yet in spite of its natural wealth it never represented more than one-tenth of the world's trade, and since the war this share has become even more meagre. Since the latter half of 1950 conditions have improved in one respect; its previous heavy surplus of imports has been changed to an export surplus through general demand for commodities and rise in prices. But this improvement was due to the war in Korea and the new rearmament of Western countries and cannot be regarded as stable.

Burma's Difficulties

Some countries present no immediate problem, such as India, with her great experienced commercial community and organised government; Pakistan, with her valuable exports of grain and rice; Ceylon, which need have no serious anxiety about raising the money for her large schemes of irrigation and rice-fields expansion; Siam, back to her pre-war export of 1,500,000 tons of rice annually, of rubber, which has risen in value from about £50,000 to over £9,000,000, and of timber and tin.

But Burma still cannot raise her rice export (formerly three and a half million tons a year) above the 1,250,000 tons of the last two years. Her timber exports, once 250,000 tons a year, have dropped to around 16,000. The Burma Oil Company produces about 44 per cent of Burma's own needs, refining it where it is pumped and sending it in barrels down the Irrawaddy under escort, since prevailing disorder makes it impossible to reopen the pipe line to Rangoon.

Indo-China must still be counted out. The military position has been completely changed by General De Lattre De Tassigny's leadership since last December. Added to victories in the north the French have recently scored an important success in the extreme south by storming the Communists' stronghold from which their raiding in Cochin-China was directed and equipped. But Indo-China is still too much harassed by Viet-Minh guerrillas for more than a trickle of its once rich trade to be possible.

Indonesia presents a picture of an earnest Government clogged down by its past, in the shape of the former so-called Republican Army, now turned to banditry and political hangers-on for whom jobs must be found. Of the almost legendary wealth of the old Netherlands East Indies in rubber, copra, tea, coffee, sugar, timber, hides, palm oil, and all manner of spices, Indonesia's production is still barely two-thirds of the pre-war figure, and of this probably half is lost by banditry and smuggling.

The possibilities of trade with China remain a big question mark. The Communists have proudly claimed a favourable trade balance in 1950 for the first time in China's modern history.

Suspicious of West

The task which the Singapore Conference sets itself would be infinitely easier if it were not for the suspicion with which South-East Asia regards offers of help from the West. Loans are readily accepted but any conditions as to how they shall be used are strenuously resisted. A British military mission has been in Burma to train the army since the country became independent, but it is not allowed scope for action. The story of Korea might be different if the Southern Republic had not been so contumacious towards American assistance. Indonesia is still obliged to accept Dutch help in its administration but does so grudgingly and is now seeking to cancel the union with the Netherlands. Everywhere one finds the same suspicion that help from the West is a device to reimpose old Colonialism. Until South-East Asia can rid itself of this mistrust, its prosperity will be slow to return.

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CLOSING THE RING (III) — Churchill's War Memoirs

ITALY OPEN TO ATTACK

In the early hours of July 25, 1943, the Fascist Grand Council approved a motion by Grandi calling for the Crown to resume its former powers.

That afternoon the King of Italy informed Mussolini that he intended to replace him as head of the Government by Marshal Badoglio. Mussolini was placed under arrest and two days later interned in the island of Ponza.



MUSSOLINI

THUS ended Mussolini's 21 years' dictatorship in Italy, during which he had raised the Italian people from the Bolshevism into which they might have sunk in 1919 to a position in Europe such as Italy had never held before. A new impulse had been given to the national life. The Italian Empire in North Africa was built. Many important public works in Italy were completed.

In 1935 the Duce had by his will-power overcome the League of Nations — "Fifty nations led by one" — and was able to complete his conquest of Abyssinia. His regime was far too costly for the Italian people to bear, but there is no doubt that it appealed during its period of success to very great numbers of Italians. He was, as I had addressed him at the time of the fall of France, "the Italian law-giver."

The alternative to his rule might well have been a Communist Italy, which would have brought perils and misfortunes of a different character both upon the Italian people and Europe. His fatal mistake was the declaration of war on France and Great Britain following Hitler's victories in June 1940. Had he not done this he could well have maintained Italy in a balancing position, courted and rewarded by both sides and deriving an unusual wealth and prosperity from the struggles of others.

Wrong Turning

Even when the issue of the war became certain Mussolini would have been welcomed by the Allies. He had much to give to shorten its course. He could have timed his moment to declare war on Hitler with art and care. Instead he took the wrong turning. He never understood the strength of Britain, nor the long-enduring qualities of Island resistance and sea-power. Thus he marched to ruin. His great roads will remain a monument to his personal power and long reign.

At this time Hitler made a crowning error in strategy and war direction. The defection of Italy, the victorious advance of Russia, and the evident preparations for a cross-Channel attack by Britain and the United States should have led him to concentrate and develop the most powerful German army as a central reserve. In this way only could he use the high qualities of the German command and fighting troops, and at the same time take full advantage of the central position which he occupied, with its interior lines and remarkable communications.

As Gen. von Thoma said while a prisoner of war in our charge, "Our only chance is to create a situation where we can use the Army." Hitler, as I have pointed out in an earlier volume, had in fact made a spider's web and forgotten the spider. He tried to hold everything he had won. Enormous forces were squandered in the Balkans and in Italy which could play no part in the main decisions. A central reserve of 30 or 40 divisions of the highest quality and mobility would have enabled him to strike at any one of his opponents advancing upon him and fight a major battle with good prospects of success.

He could, for instance, have met the British and Americans at the 40th or 50th day after their landing in Normandy a year later with fresh and greatly superior forces. There was no need to consume his strength in Italy and the Balkans, and the fact that he was induced to do so must be taken as the waste of his last opportunity.

Knowing that these choices were open to him, I wished also to have the options of pressing right-handed in Italy or left-handed across the Channel, or both. The wrong dispositions which he made enabled us to undertake the main direct assault, under conditions which offered good prospects and achieved success.

The news from Rome prompted me to telegraph to the President.

Thoughts on the Fall of Mussolini

By the PRIME MINISTER

It seems highly probable that the fall of Mussolini will involve the overthrow of the Fascist regime, and that the new Government of the King and Badoglio will seek to negotiate a separate arrangement with the Allies for an armistice. Should this prove to be the case it will be necessary for us to make up our minds first of all upon what we want, and secondly upon the measures and conditions required to gain it for us.

At this moment above all others our thoughts must be concentrated upon the supreme aim namely, the destruction of Hitler, Hitlerism and Nazi Germany. Every military advantage arising out of the surrender of Italy, should that occur, must be sought for this purpose.

The first of these is, in the President's words, "the use of all Italian territory and transportation against the Germans in the north and against the whole Balkan peninsula, as well as use of airfields of all kinds." This must include the surrender to our garrisons of Sardinia, the Dodecanese, and Corfu, as well as of all the naval and air bases on the Italian mainland as soon as they can be taken.

Secondly, and of equal importance, the immediate surrender to the Allies of the Italian Fleet, or at least its effective demobilization and paralysis, and the disarmament of the Italian air and ground forces to whatever extent we find needful and useful. The surrender of the Fleet will liberate powerful British naval forces for services in the Indian Ocean against Japan, and will be most agreeable to the U.S.

Also, of equal consequence, the immediate withdrawal from or surrender of all Italian forces in Corsica, the Riviera, including Toulon, and the Balkan peninsula—to wit, in Yugoslavia, Albania and Greece.

Another objective of the highest importance, about which there will be passionate feeling in this country, is the immediate liberation of all British prisoners of war in Italian hands, and the prevention, which can in the first instance only be by the Italians, of their being transported northwards to Germany. I regard it as a matter of honour and humanity to get our own flesh and blood back as soon as possible and spare them the measureless horrors of incarceration in Germany during the final stages of the war.

The fate of the German troops in Italy, and particularly of those south of Rome, will probably lead to fighting between the Germans and the Italian Army and population. We should demand their surrender, and that any Italian Government with whom we can reach a settlement shall do their utmost to procure this.

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Readers' Letters

A UNITED COALITION

To the Editor of The POST

Sir,—So much vehement criticism has been levelled against the new Government, even before it assumed office, that it may be appropriate to stress certain positive aspects of the present coalition.

It is a popular belief that a "grand coalition" implies strength and that, particularly in times of economic crisis, salvation lies along these lines. But this assertion is fallacious. All historical experience goes to show that while "grand coalitions" are essential and prove effective in times of war or major political emergency, they are not a suitable instrument for solving economic crises in times of peace.

Invariably when an economic crisis develops at a time when a Left Wing government is in power, a hue and cry is raised by Right Wing parties for a coalition with them in order to cope with the emergency. The inevitable outcome of such a combination is the destruction of the Left by the Right, thereby paving the way for the eventual emergence of a purely Right Wing government.

Such was the fate of the British Labour Government in 1931 when Mr. Ramsay MacDonald agreed to the establishment of a coalition with the Conservatives and Liberals. His "National Labour Party" which entered the coalition was swallowed up by the Conservatives and ceased to exist. The British Labour Party itself was only saved by the staunch refusal of the bulk of its leaders to enter the coalition. In France and Germany, the great Socialist parties brought about their own undoing by joining coalitions with the Right, thereby being made to appear as the "ally of reaction." This might well have been Mapai's lot had it entered the proposed combination with the General Zionists.

A coalition between Mapai and the General Zionists, each holding part of the economic portfolios, would certainly not produce strength and stability. On the contrary, it would inevitably give rise to constant internal friction, particularly if the need arose, as well it may, for adoption of heroic measures. A "small coalition," agreed on major economic policies, may prove of infinitely greater strength and effectiveness. The great issues which face the country are those of economic stabilization and foreign policy. On these assuredly the present Coalition is more united than any other combination that might have been evolved in the Second Knesset.

The prophets of evil also indulge in premature forecasts of the inevitable short-livedness of the new Government. There too, there is ample ground for divergent opinion. The wearisome negotiations preceding the formation of the Government have at least proven to all parties concerned, and not least to the partners of the Coalition themselves, that no other Government but the present one can be formed in a parliament of the composition of the Second Knesset. The lesson is not likely to be forgotten. There are admittedly outstanding issues between the parties to the present Coalition, but they are not of major or burning urgency and the *modus vivendi* now arrived at enables solutions to be hammered out within a reasonable space of time. In the light of the gruelling experience of the past six months, neither side will be disposed to assume responsibility for throwing the country into a fresh Government crisis. Difficulties may well arise for the Government from the short margin of its majority in the Knesset, but every vote on a minor question need not be regarded as a test of confidence. Similar parliamentary situations in the modern world have shown that governments are called upon to resign on issues which concern major points of confidence.

Yours etc.,
YEHUDA BEN MORDECHAI
Tel Aviv, October 8.

KEEPING POSTED

A K.L.M. plane on its way to New York last week carried two passengers who were reading their copies of *The Jerusalem Post* with considerable care and concentration. One of them was Mayor Impelliteri, reading an account of the last day of his visit to Israel; the other was Mr. Ludwig Blum, the Jerusalem artist, who was studying the reproduction of his prize-winning portrait on his way to an exhibition of his pictures in New York. A passing K.L.M. manager felt that this was an opportunity too good to be missed. He produced the K.L.M. guest book and invited Mr. Impelliteri to sit for a portrait. The Mayor turned out to be a prize model, sitting absolutely immobile on the arm of a seat for ten minutes, looking straight into Mr. Blum's eyes, as instructed. He was rewarded by an admirable likeness.



THE Blum portrait reproduced in this paper, as a number of people will have recognized was that of Dr. Wolfgang von Weisl, an old friend of the artist's. Talking about the picture, Mr. Blum recalled that about 20 years ago they both set off for a trip across Persia on horse-back. Dr. von Weisl, then a correspondent for the Ullstein Press in Berlin, was to do a series of stories, and Mr. Blum the illustrations. The Persians were as anti-British and generally xenophobic then as they are today, and a good deal addicted to spy-catching. When the two men turned up a rumour began to circulate that they were actually Lawrence of Arabia (to whom Mr. Blum has little resemblance beyond the fact that he is also blond) in a new and impenetrable disguise, and a friend. They were arrested and detained for ten days in Tabriz, sent to Teheran, and finally released. During their arrest they were accorded the most courtly treatment and given an excellent room—as befitted Colonel Lawrence's rank and reputation — but not allowed to communicate with a Consul or any one else who might have established their identity more quickly. It was quite a remarkable expereience, Mr. Blum says, probably just as interesting as the trip they had planned.

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INTERURBAN transport being what it is, we spent an hour sitting outside the offices of a taxi company in Tel Aviv, waiting for a seat in a car. This gave us time for a little sociological study, and we came to two conclusions. The first is that, on the average, the public is easily as discourteous as the drivers and office personnel of the taxi companies, and a good deal more unreasonable. The second is that it is apparently quite legal to sell "export" chocolate — the kind that tourists may buy with currency at hotels, at black market prices. We were watching the rapid turnover achieved by a peddler who sold 20 cent bars for 450 pruta, and got rid of at least a dozen while we were there. He was not in the least perturbed when one of Tel Aviv's new mounted policemen came by and looked on for a bit, and only moved on hurriedly when the horse suddenly snorted down his neck. We couldn't help thinking that if it is now legal to resell this chocolate it would be a good idea to let the trade go through the moribund sweet-shops. This peddler never had more than two bars in his hand at a time, and as he sold these he pulled more out of a filthy trouser pocket, from which it emerged half melted and with the paper rubbed off at the corners, exposing the chocolate itself to dirt and dust. In any case, we figured, this transaction puts the value of our pound at just under 45 cents, which is a high price to pay for a little chocolate for a few people who can afford the price.

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WHO says that an army is a rough, tough place? A correspondent writes that she received a notification putting off the date for her period of reserve service for a month, a welcome surprise in any case. In the column labelled "Remarks," it said "Happy New Year."

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DESPITE this, orders are most punctiliously observed in the Israel Army. A military expert tells us that during the manoeuvres the Chief of Staff was visiting an artillery unit, and stopped to speak to a corporal. "What were your orders?" he asked. "To arrive at a specified point." "Who is your commander?" The man said he didn't know. Rav Aluf Yadin said



"You know me. What were your orders?" "Of course I knew you, Sir," the corporal said, a little smugly. "But my platoon officer said quite specifically, 'never reveal your unit or orders to anybody, even if it's the Chief of Staff'."

Today's contributors are S.S. Tel Aviv, and Zipporah Klein and H.B., Jerusalem.

TODAY

all men between 19 and 36 years of age whose surname starts with the letter

"Zaddi"

enlist for regular service or for service in the Reserves. Order No. 5, dated August 27, 1951, has been posted on the hoardings.

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